MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1903. Telephone Calls (Old and New),

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All communications intended for publication in is paper must, in order to receive attention, be companied by the name and address of the Rejected nanuscripts will not be returned un-postage to inclosed for that purpose. Intered as recond-class matter at Indianapolis, L. postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: W YORK-Astor House.

IICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Annex Iotel, Deerborn Station News Stand. NCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade,

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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

ewspaper men have never found much clave now being held at Rome is quite lifferent proposition.

The present encampment has been a good al more like work and less like play than y the Indiana militia has ever had. The effects of the federal government's tchfulness over the militia organizations already apparent

No doubt away down in the bottom o eir hearts all the cardinals think that s e rational and modern way of electing Pope should be adopted, but none m would dare to suggest it. The trations of centuries are very binding.

Newspaper correspondents are generall, ing whether a Pope has been elected not is by watching for the smoke to in from a little orifice away up in the air.

The president of the Marion window glass organization, and the citizen derives rights from a higher source than that a trade union

The Deprocrats will find very slender pickin their efforts to make political capital it of the postoffice investigation. No party er made a mistake by cleaning up wrongs at had grown up in government. It is en its responsible leaders seek to smother ch things that it lays up trouble for itself, the funding of the bonded debt of Indiana

July showed the biggest traffic the railwe ruled for a long time. It is a rather riking illustration of the lack of concordce between speculation and real business.

f Dr. Wiley's examinations of foreign s do not yield more practical results n his much exploited borax boarding e did they had better be abandoned fore they are undertaken. There is wing impression that Dr. Wiley is ery visionary person

The latest information regarding Rusa's plans in Manchuria is that the prosoon as Russia shall have restored quiet order there, and she hopes to do that about six years. The bear is a little movements and must not be

Evidently there is not much personal ort in being a cardinal just now. Few ust, and probably in none, except o be shut up in a close cell under such ons for days would seem a good deal ke a foretaste of purgatory.

No person denies the right of workingmen organize or doubts that such organization beneficial in many ways, but there is it beyond which it cannot be carried en themselves. When they attempt to dicunions, they take ground that cannot be intained, and the attempt to maintain nich weakens their cause.

There are some other effects of the Evans. ie riot apparent besides the hounding of saing nature to record. There is very unboly alliance of the gambling and broken. It is sincerely to be hoped at the reform will be permanent. The leson the result of contempt for law was severe one, and probably it will not be

in leaders in New Orleans asking

fishy to start with, but, supposing it to be and by members of the Republican party ss Office.... 238 | Editorial Rooms Se in the South, it is difficult to see what purpose it could accomplish. So many Republican conventions of Northern States have declared for Roosevelt that his nomination is a foregone conclusion. Nobody entertains any expectations of Republican electoral votes from the South.

GOING TO A GOLD BASIS.

Mexico seems to be moving with fair rapidity toward a gold basis, with the token value of the Mexican silver dollar fixed at 50 cents in gold. A part of this movement, namely, the conferences of the joint commission from Mexico and the United States. with the financial officers of European governments, has been heretofore outlined in these columns. That commission is now sojourning in St. Petersburg, having received assurances of co-operation in London, Paris and Berlin.

At the same time a purely Mexican com- he wrote mission has been sitting for some months in the City of Mexico, preparing recommendations to the Mexican government for changes in the currency system of the country, and this commission is nearing the end of its labors, under the guidance of Mr. Limantour, the very able Mexican minister of finance. Modern Mexico, in its current issue, while disclaiming any official information as to the conclusions of the commission, says:

It is understood, for example, that the monetary policy which it behooves Mexico and other countries similarly situated to ing he voted against me. follow has been outlined by the commission in a recommendation which is substantially to the effect that the adoption of the gold standard by silver-using countries on the basis of a silver coin of unlimited legal tender, but having a fixed value in gold, would greatly promote the development of those ountries and would stimulate commerce between them and the gold-standard coun- need of the Sabbath very much. I was tries, besides augmenting everywhere the opportunities for the profitable investment of capital.

Incidentally, the readiness and good will with which the United States took up the lasses here, been considered as a fresh work of necessity and mercy; and so, pledge of the friendliness of the great neighboring Republic toward Mexico.

In the meantime, the local monetary commission has been voicing the views of Min-ister Limantour to the effect that whatever monetary policy be decided upon as best adapted to the countries which desire to be freed from the evils of a fluctuating ex-change, its chances of success will be enhanced, if, with unimportant modifications necessitated by local conditions, the same line of policy be adopted by all those coun-

Specifically, it is said that the commission believes that approximate uniformity in the coinage ratio between gold and silver money, in the countries henceforth go-ing on the gold basis, is desirable. What that ratio is to be is a point that has been extensively discussed; but for some time past the consensus of opinion has pointed in the direction of the 50-cent dollar. This pparently is the conclusion that has found favor with the commission, which is said to believe that if in future serious changes do not occur in the price of bar silver it is to be desired that the coinage ratio between gold and silver money in countries that are now on the silver basis and may in future go on the gold basis be fixed approximately

The encouraging point to be noted in this statement is the evident understanding on the part of the Mexican government and press that the only way they can have stability of exchange in their dealings with the rest of the world is by going to a gold basis. The problem of uniformity in the gold value of the silver coinage of Mexico. China and other silver-using countries is not so serious as might at first appear. The two great coins in almost universal use in Mexico, China and the Orient are the Mexican dollar and the Hong-Kong dollar patterned after it and of practically the same bullion value. An exchange value of cents in gold for this coin will not be difficult for the governments issuing it to maintain with anything like a reasonable gold reserve. If the silver-using countries once take the important step of going to the gold basis, the rest is a matter of detail that can

be adjusted with comparative ease. A CLOSED INCIDENT RECALLED.

A recently published life of Charles But-

ler relates his connection with a transac-

tion which at one time had great interest

for the people of this State. Mr. Butler

was a New York lawyer of high character

and ability, who was born in 1802 and died

in 1897. The transaction referred to was

growing out of the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal. Mr. Butler's success in managing a similar negotiation in Michigan led the holders of Indiana bonds to employ him to undertake the work in this State. It involved the question of main- of such a struggle, but that the fighting has it from the dishonor of repudiation. It position. It has only been within the last had already defaulted on several years' in- few decades that governments have learned terest. Governor Whitcomb had said in is annual message that "since the State. being a sovereignty, cannot be sued nor forced to pay her debts to the holders of State bonds, it is, for that very reason, bound to act as a sovereignty. Its honor must be sustained at all sacrifices and its plighted faith remain inviolate." Everybody agreed to this in theory, but the attempt to carry it into effect by providing for the payment of the bonds met with strong opposition. Governor Whitcomb spoke of the State debt as "a fruitful source of bickering and strife, the withering effects of which upon the moral, social and pecuniary condition of the people have been as visible to reflecting minds as the sun at noonday, and cannot fail to excite the deenest solicitude." Governor Whitcomb was a most ardent advocate of funding the debt. Mr. Butler came to Indianapolis in November, 1845, shortly before the convening of the Legislature. His mission and its results are described in letters to his wife. covering a period of nearly two months. In his first letter, dated Nov. 29, 1845, he said he had had two interviews with the Governor, "one at my room and the other at his own house, and they have been quite satisfactory. He is one of the most cautious and timid men in the world; at the same time he is, I think, entirely honest and would be glad to have right done." In his message, which was sent to the Legislature a few days later, the Governor took strong ground in favor of refunding the debt. Mr. Butler prepared a letter presenting the case of the bondholders and the moral obligation of the State to pay its debt, which he read n person at the bar of the House. He wrote to his wife: "It took just an hour, and when I had finished they immediately ordered a thousand copies to be printed for the use of the House, which shows their estimate, as one hundred is the usual num-

ber." He says he received many congratu-

lations on the letter, "among others from

Rev. Dr. White, president of Wabash Col-

lege, who seemed perfectly delighted." The

Governor and speaker of the House ex-

pressed great satisfaction, "and compli-

ern Republicans to oppose the re-election From the beginning he placed his case on the world at present possesses, it looks hangin' till Friday, so's to have it accordin' of Roosevelt as a negrophile, sounds a bit high ground, and his appeal was to the feasible and profitable to both the British moral sense of the Legislature and the peo- people and the colonial subjects. And when true that such a circular has been issued, ple. After being printed his letter was re- it does go into effect it will very soon referred to a foint committee of twenty-four, with instructions to confer with him and report. By this time the Legislature was divided into debt-payers and repudiators. Mr. Butler had many conferences with the committee and labored with members night and day, the Governor supporting him heartily all the time. In one of his letters he wrote: "All eyes are now directed to the result of the conference pending between the State and its public creditors, the latter represented by me. The momentous question of the public debt is to be settled, and the foundations laid for the future prosperity and greatness of the State. The foundly interesting, and I feel oppressed with the weight and burden of it. On the result depends the question whether the State will or will not repudiate." Dec. 23

My committee meets again this evening. The Governor helped on this afternoon by a message to the Senate in reply to a resolution. He and Mr. Bright go in for me strong, head and shoulders, and now I have a strong team, indoors and out, My room is run down with people constantly, and to-day I have done nothing but see company and make one call on two ladies. One of them is the wife of a leading senator, whom I have not seen yet, but who dead against me. His wife I got all right in an hour's talk devoted exclusively to the subject, and she goes in strong for my plan, I made the call this morning and this afternoon the senator gave a vote in my favor. So you see what a good wife can do in an important affair. This morn-

The committee meetings continued, as also open discussion of the matter in the Legislature. Dec. 28 Butler writes: "I have been under such high pressure, both mental and physical, the last week that I felt the assured last Sunday when a senator came to see me and talk with me, and I declined talking with him about it, and he remarked initiative of Minister Limantour, giving it | that he thought 'it was like lifting the ence in Europe, has, among thinking ox out of the gutter, and that it was a truth it is." Jan. 4, 1846, writing after returning from church, he Beecher preached an admirable sermon, bearing on the great question pending before the Legislature, to a full house containing a large number of members." During the next week both the Whigs and Democrats held their State conventions, the former declaring in favor of refunding the debt and the latter straddling the question. In the evening Governor Whitcomb called a caucus of the Democratic senators and made a strong plea for refunding. Both the friends and opponents of the measure continued to work night and day and Sundays. One day after the Governor had had a long conference with Mr. Butler he writes: "The Governor seemed completely worn out and complained of indisposition, and I sent out for a bottle of champagne for him and gave him a glass, which he said tasted good, and revived him. I told him to take the bottle along to the Capitol, which he did. You will laugh at this I am

sure. I could not help laughing myself." Not to dwell longer on details, the refunding bill finally passed the House by a vote of 61 to 33 and the Senate by 32 to 15. Mr. Butler writes: "My labors have been crowned with complete success. The publie credit of Indiana is restored and her ondholders provided for." Two days later he wrote: "I am happy to say to you that the bill to redeem the credit of Indiana and finish her great canal has this day received the signature of the Governor. He signed it in bed, in my presence, saying that it was one of the most gratifying acts of his life." The terms of settlement were not as favorable as the bondholders were entitled to, but the passage of the bill was a turning point in the history of the State and did much towards establishing a higher standard of public credit in all of the Western States. Under the terms of settlement Mr. Butler became one of the trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and

rendered faithful service in that capacity for nearly a generation.

ECONOMIC WARFARE. Mr. Chamberlain's remark that Great Britain is on the eve of a great economic struggle was no idle phrase. No man that studies the trend of politico-economic events can doubt, indeed, that the whole commercial world is not merely on the eve much of the nature of the economic weapons that lie within their hands, and it may be doubted if any of them yet comprehend the ultimate results of any particular line of policy until experience demonstrates those results. War, the meeting of physical force with physical force, is the simplest sort of struggle there can be be tween peoples, and yet it is a good deal of a science; but when governments begin to wield the vast and vaguely defined economic forces that lie within large masses of people they are dealing with a much more complicated question.

Leaving aside the questions of currency, of transportation subsidies and all the other methods for the development of a nation's industry and commerce, the single question of endeavoring to regulate exports and imports by means of taxes and bounties presents a whole mass of complicated and vexatious questions to every great government. that, under existing conditions of world commerce, a protective tariff is the best policy for the development of a new country with greatly varied resources and just as greatly varied capabilities of the people; but the conclusion is an empirical one, and it does not follow that this policy is the best for a much older, more thickly populated and more highly developed country, such as France. A long time ago English statesmen came to the conclusion that their tight little island could beat the world in manufacturing and needed cheaper food than it could possibly grow. Therefore the free-trade policy was adopted for Great Britain, but not for the British empire. The tariffs of the various colonies have been arranged as seemed best fitted to the conditions of each. Now with Canada, South Africa, Australia, India and various other colonies, with the widest possible diversity of products and popular capabilities to draw upon for food and raw materials, the British mind, led by Mr. Chamberlain, is turning toward the scheme of economic unification of the British empire by a system of preferential tariffs. Notwithstanding present opposition and British conservatism. this plan, sooner or later, will go into effect,

solve itself into free trade within the emtries, just as we have free trade between

follow this plan. France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain and Holland have neither sufficient territory at home nor variety of colonies to give the necessary diversity of production. Russia has territory enough, but not sufficient popular genius for industry. At present we find all these using the principle of protection, and most of them supplementing it with bounty laws and "most favored nation" treaties. . In contemplating possible policies of reciprocal trade treaties, both France and the German empire have put on higher duties as bases for trading. The policy of absolute protection will not do for them as a permanent thing. Certain classes of food and other commodities they do not produce in sufficient quantities, and they are made too costly to their people by this policy. Yet, strangely enough, both these governments are trying the experiment of putting excessively high duties on this very class of imports, in the hope of thereby gaining greater trade concessions from the nations from whom they buy, notably the American people. Observing this policy closely, the American people are rather inclined to fall back on their economic independence and let their European customers sweat it out than to submit to this sort of international blackmail. At any rate, the new German and French tariffs have given a distinct chill to the reciprocity sentiment so strong couple of years ago in the United States. There is a pretty general feeling that we can do without their money a good deal more comfortably than they can do without

Most fortunately for the United States, just at this juncture has come the expansion of territory that gives us production of coffee, sugar, hemp-when in 1908 we can take down the Philippine tariff-and a number of other tropical products, practically completing our economic independence. When "the great economic struggle" Mr. Chamberlain talks about comes the United States will hold far and away the best position in the general contest.

An article in the Detroit Free Press bereally good novel that owes its origin to a clergyman." Opinions might differ as to what constitutes "a really good novel," but preachers have done some clever writing in the story line. Not to mention others there are Rev. Edward Eggleston, who wrote a number of good stories besides "The Hoosier Schoolmaster;" Rev. Edward Everett Hale, some of whose stories are inimitable; Rev. George O. Hepworth, author of several good stories; Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), who has written some very good ones. The preachers do not show up very strong in fiction, but they have been prolific authors in other

An investigation started by Commissioner of Immigration Sargent shows that the United States is being shamefully imposed on in the way of undesirable immigration. Although about 8,000 paupers were turned back during last year there are now more than 600 who are inmates of the penal and charitable institutions of New York city and State alone. "These figures," says Mr. Sargent, "are only a part of what the whole investigation is likely to disclose, and I have no doubt that the other big cities like Chicago and Philadelphia are going to show a similar condition." There is evidently need of more stringent legislation and strict enforcement of it.

The appointment of Mr. Herbert Smith, of Hartford, Conn., as deputy compartment of Commerce is criticised in some quarters, apparently for no other reason than that he is not known in national politics. There is a very large number of able men in the country of whom that is true. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Yale, a lawyer in general practice, served with distincuon as a member of the judiciary committee in the Connecticut Legislature, and has made a special study of corporation laws, This is a sufficient equipment for any departmental position.

had little faith in the Sherman anti-trust law, began a suit, based on its own statutes, to have the Northern Securities Company declared illegal. This suit has been fought out, at much expense to the State, and lost. In the meantime the action of the federal government under the Sherman law has been successful. Governor Van Sant must have been deceived by too much reading of the comments of Democratic and Populist newspapers on the Sherman law. It appears to have plenty of vitality when the right sort of determination and brains are behind it.

THE HUMORISTS. Needed It in His Business.

Dentist-I think I'll have to remove the nerve. surance agent.

Snapped Up.

He-Do you think it will be hard for a man to enter the kingdom of heaven? She-Oh, Mr. Moneybaggs, this is so sudden! But I am sure mamma will be delighted.

Pressing It Home.

"Are marriages made in heaven, mamma?" sked little Tessie. "Some of them are, dear."

"Where was yours made, mamma?" Paw Knew. Raltimore American. Tommy Figgjam-Paw, what is nonpartisan

offensive partisan just after he gets a death grip on a fat job.

Paw Figgjam-It's the disease that attacks ar

She Was It. Miss Bewtle-Nonsense! I haven't been in

restaurant for weeks. Mr. Sophtiv-O but you were there all right, and they had you on the bill of fare in big typepeaches and cream.

Conservatism.

"It was jes' as reg'lar as we could make it."

Politics in Billville.

Atlanta Constitution. Two candidates obliged us by plowing ocres for us yesterday. Our school children have been patted on read so often of late that every ten-year-old boy in the town is baldheaded. No other nation is situated to successfully Some of the candidates for local offices in

A Lesson in Gravity.

can't get close enough to levy on them.

What is the meaning of 'eureka?' "

"The soap, mum."

"Archimedes," reads the pupil, "leaped from nis bath shouting, 'Eureka! Eureka!' '

" 'Eureka' means 'I have found it.' " "Very well. What had Archimedes found?" James hesitates for a moment, then ventures hopefully:

"One moment, James," says the teacher.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS. Walter Brown, of Elkhart, member of the Republican state committee from the Thirteenth district, was here yesterday to be present as one of Governor Durbin's staff at the closing ceremonies of the National Guard encampment. Mr. Brown and the Thirteenth district have been the subject of some little gossip among politicians during the last few weeks and considerable interest is taken in the question as to whether he will be a candidate for re-election as district chairman. The question was put to him last night at the Columbia

"I don't know," he replied, with a quizzical smile. "There have been times when I thought I was a candidate, and again I sometimes think I shall be a candidate, but when I see interviews with prominent Republicans of the district, such as 'Alphabetical' Harrison, one of Attorney General Miller's deputies, I doubt whether I I shall do. You know Harrison was quoted the chairmanship. Perhaps Harrison knows best, although I don't know just where he gets his inspiration or information. He is somewhat of a puzzle to the in the Republican party. He was placed in the religionists of New England. charge of Republican headquarters during the last campaign, and while in that position wrote articles for the Democrat attacking the Republican legislative candilife, but Attorney General Miller selected him for one of his deputies. I may say that the Republicans of Elkhart county feel very grateful to Mr. Miller for the recognition he has given them in this ap-"By the way, I might tell you a good

joke on Mr. Miller. A day or two after the appearance of Senator Dausman's famous interview in the Journal I came down town and met one of our good Republicans. He asked me if I had seen the Dausman interview. I had. 'I see,' he said, 'that Dausman says the Thirteenth district will be for Newt Gilbert for Governor next year because Gilbert was for Miller last year. That means, I suppose, that Miller traded off on the governorship. Well, what Dausman says must be true, for he is a close friend

of Miller's and ought to speak with au-"And then he studied a minute, looked down at his little boy, who was with him. "I wonder if my boy, when he grows up, will ever see the day when he can go to a Republican State convention from

Elkhart county and vote according to his own wishes." To get the full benefit of all Mr. Brown had to say along this line it would be necessary to give the fine shades of emphasis and sarcasm which he threw into his voice. Brown is known as a fighter and has been thoroughly aroused by the Dausman interview and other things growing out of that, and he is in a frame of mind now when he does not hesitate to "say things." Senator Dausman said that Mr. Brown was seeking to control the legislative nominations from Elkhart county next year in order to be able to deliver three votes to Governor Durbin, who would be a candidate for United States senator against Beveridge. Inder the circumstances Senator Dausman said he might become a candidate for renomination as a Beveridge man against Representative Van Fleet, who, he under-

stood, would seek the senatorial nomination as a Durbin man. Mr. Brown denies that he has taken the osition attributed to him by Senator "All I ask," he said, "is that Senator Dausman produce or name a single reputable man in Elkhart county to whom I ever made the statement that Governor Durbin would be a candidate for the Senate, or that I had undertaken to deliver three legislative votes to him from our county. I have not said that the Governor will be a candidate because he has never intimated to me that he will be. As I said a few days ago, I have heard no talk of opposition to Senator Beveridge except which comes from Beveridge's friends, who seem to be borrowing trouble by insisting that there is opposition to him. I still think that Beveridge is in the position of the man who needs to be saved from his

fool friends, although I do not wish to be

anderstood as implying that all of the Sen-

ator's friends are fools. I merely mean that some of them are poor advisers and poor lieutenants." Mr. Brown believes that Representative A. L. Brick, of the Thirteenth, will be renominated next year without opposition. "I have heard of no opposition to Mr. Brick." he said, "and do not believe there will be any. Under any circumstances I elieve he will be renominated without difficulty. Mr. Brick has made an excellent record in Congress. He has represented the district ably and is entitled to renomination. As long as a representative is satisfactory I believe that the interests of the district and of the State demand that he be continued in Congress. Indiana is just beginning to have some prestige in Congress now because her delegation has been returned from term to term with but few

The situation in the Thirteenth district as regards the chairmanship is growing in interest. From Mr. Brown's statement it may be taken for granted that he will be a candidate to succeed himself, and it is generally understood that Frank W. Boss, of Marshall county, will be a candidate as a Beveridge man in pursuance of the efforts of the Beveridge forces to secure control of the State committee. If both men get into the race in earnest a lively contest is assured.

Crawford Fairbanks, of Terre Haute, is another Democratic stalwart who dodges at the suggestion that he become a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination of his party next year. A dispatch to Journal from Terre Haute says:

"Crawford Fairbanks, who has been mak-

ing his usual end-of-the-week visit home. talk of him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor next year is an idle piece of gossip. In regard to the Indianapolis municipal cam-paign he said: 'Some of the Indianapolis Democrats have strong hope of winning, but personally I do not care to make a statement regarding the campaign, as I am going to take no part in it "Mr. Fairbanks says that the Terre Haute Brewing Company is still buying property a and around Indianapolis, but he nies the purpose to buy property in Irvington to be used for saloon purposes. He also says there is no truth in the report that he is trying to get control of Spring Lake Park on the Indianapolis & Eastern

William Jennings Bryan will enter Indiana again this week, and during the month of August he is scheduled for several addresses at various points. To-morrow he will be at being made to have him deliver a genuine. answered Bronco Bob, stoutly. "'Course, we didn't have no judge or jury handy. But we and one of the leaders of the Hoosier Bry-

Traction Company's line.

the occasion will be made one for a rally of the promoters of the league. Mr. Bryan may pass through Indianapolis, and in that event it will be interesting to hear from him again his opinion of Democratic City Chairman James L. Keach. The last time he was here Mr. Bryan observed very sarcastically that, from all he had heard, he was inclined to think Keach would make a better chairman for a Republican committee than a Democratic. It will also be interesting to learn what Mr. Bryan thinks of the man Keach nominated for settlement are running so fast that the sheriff

> A. S. Peacock, of the Attica Ledger, at the Columbia Club yesterday, made the statement that W. B. Reed, mayor of Attica, will be a candidate for State senator from the counties of Fountain, Warren and Vermillion: The district is now represented by Senator Goodwine, who will not be candidate again.

XXX

"Mr. Reed," said Mr. Peacock, "served four years as prosecuting attorney of Fountain and Warren, and for four consecutive terms has been mayor of Attica, during which time he has put in one of the best water works plants in the State, installed a model electric light plant and made various other improvements. And while he has been doing this he has been whittling the tax rate. He is an expert in municipal affairs and in building association matters and is so thoroughly conversant with important things that come before the Legislature that he would make one of the most practical and most valuable members of that body. He is a fine speaker, a ready debater and, altogether, we thing Mr. Reed is so peculiarly fitted for the position that he ought to go there by common consent.'

SOME OF THE NEW BOOKS

The Influence of Emerson.

have ever divided into two sects, material-

ists and idealists." Emerson was an idealist, or transcendentalist, which is another name for the same thing. Emerson was poet plus philosopher. It is thus this book discusses him, showing clearly the whole know just what I am doing or just what of his beliefs and high thoughts and not, as the title might indicate, tracing the inrecently as saying that I shall retire from fluence of the philosopher on systems of philosophy. On religion, indeed, the author does show the influence of Emerson, as might be expected, since author and subject were both of the Unitarian faith. Republicans up our way. He was formerly | Emerson's address on "The American identified with the Goshen Democrat, and Scholar," before the Harvard Divinity in that position was anything but a pillar School, was a bombshell thrown among anything about them. One reason why the Holmes pronounced it "our intellectual declaration of independence." Emerson spoke of the beauty of nature, of spiritual dates. He never tried a law case in his but the clothing and the symbol. He spoke of the more overpowering beauty of the sentiment of virtue, which teaches us that we are "born to be perfect." "The laws of the soul execute themselves," he said. "He who does a good deed is instantly ennobled; he who does a mean deed is by the action itsex contracted. If a man is at heart just, then, in so far, is he God. If a man deceives he deceives himself. Thus is man made the Providence to himself, dispensing good to his goodness and evil to his sin."
This sentiment, he said, lies at the foundation of society. Its absence is the presence of degradation. Such a time, said this new prophet, had come in the history of the American church. Its prayers and dogmas were grown as fabulous as Dante's "Inferno," wholly insulated from anything in the life and business of the people. Tradition, said he, characterizes the preaching of this country; it comes not of the memory and not out of the soul. "Jesus Christ was true to what is in you and me. He saw that God incarnates himself in man and evermore goes forth anew to take possession of His world. Jesus said: 'I am divine. Through me God acts; through me speaks, Would you see God see me; or, see thee, when thou also thinkest as I now think." This address was the first clear, complete and uncompromising utterance of rational religion in America. It split Unitarianism into two parties. Channing stood by Emerson, and, had he not died soon after this ime, would have saved Unitarianism the half century which it has taken to reach Emerson's side in religious belief. But Emerson had aroused a young man of the divinity school who said of the address: divinity school who said of the address: is dissected for a like purpose. This youth "It was the most inspiring strain I ever has read the "Human Comedy" of Balzac

listened to; so beautiful, so just, so true and terribly sublime." The young man was Theodore Parker. In 1841 he preached his sermon on "The Transient and Permanent in Christianity," which, with Emerson's address and Channing's Baltimore sermon of 1819, are the three landmarks in the history of Unitarian thought and progress. Parker was called the "Paul of Transcendentalism." So the influence of Emerson must be calculated partly by the influence of Channing and of Parker. Since these three men, the process of "rationalizing" has continued and has spread in the various denominations of Protestantism and has even touched the hem of Catholicism, till now in the inner circle we seem to be in danger of rationalism as much as we were before of tradition. It seems that the constant onslaught on creeds is becoming wearlsome to many, and that we now have quite as much light as we can manage well. These great men did great things in the sentiment they created, but that which humanity now needs most is not enlightenment, but sweetness and the disposition to do something. American Unitarian Association, Boston.

The Mettle of the Pasture.

in yesterday's Journal, but it must be said in addition that in this book, like others by the same author, the story is not the main thing. The charm of Mr. Allen's work is the soul that lies back of it, the philosophy he incorporates in it, the love and ap- Three men, the principal one being Dr. preciation of the out-of-door world that cannot be kept out of the pages. He is not only a poet, but he is deeply spiritual. the Golden Kingdom. They have advenand he has an imagination that enables tures of most mystical and mythical kind, him to comprehend the mental qualities of men and women quite unlike himself. The minor characters in "The Mettle of the Pasture" are drawn with great care, and some of them are more interesting than the leading figures, the feline old lady. Mrs. Convers, for instance, and Dent, the brother of the hero, and his sweetheart. Dent, a student, said one day to the girl: "You know we are all panthelsts of some kind nowadays. I could never see much difference between a living thing that stands rooted in the earth, like a tree, and a living thing whose destiny it is to move the foot perpetually over the earth, as union is as close in one case as in the other. . . Men used to speak of the secrets of Nature; there is not the slightest evidence that Nature has a secret. They used to speak of the mysteries of the Creator, I am not one of those who claim to be authorities on the traits of the Creator. Some of my ancestors considered that men are coming more and more to think of Him as having no mysteries. We have no evidence, as the old hymn declares, that He loves to move in a mysterious way. The entire openness of Nature and of the Creator-these are the new ways of thinking. . . There is nowhere a sign that the Creator wishes to hide from us even what is life. If we ever discover what life is, no doubt we shall then realize that it contained no mystery." One feels that in this and in passages following are embodied the author's personal religious views. Altogether the book is a refreshing variation from the mass of current fiction in that it recognizes the existence of an inner life, goes beneath the surface, shows that much thought has gone into it beyond the mere working out of a plot. Its literary finish also shows that the author knows nothing of the haste which is so evident in much of the fiction of the day. It is a real contribution to literature. The Macmillan Company.

The Triumph.

This is a story of love and hate, of pasdisposed drillers and their assistants were not always the best citizens. Arthur Stanis a type of the aged country physician that is not rare even in Indiana-self-sacrificing, devoted to his patients, who has attended two or three generations of every family in the neighborhood and who has worn simon-pure partisan speech at Zionsville his life away by long drives at unseemly Aug. 12. Zionsville is the home of Edgar L. hours and in all kinds of weather. Neal, the old doctor's son, is the hero, and the story opens with his return from college, captured the feller on Wednesday an' put off the | anites. Mr. Bryan will probably be his | He is athletic, sympathetic and determined.

guest over night, and it is understood that | with an up-to-date education in medicin and surgery and with the power, will and intelligence to do great things. Neal, however, like many other men who cannot read aright a weman's heart, who cannot solve her whims and ways, comes near losing the woman he loves by not openly declaring himself. Eleanor Craig, the heroine in the story, is the woman in the case, and all ends as it should Other leading characters are Ike Braddish, a villainous oil driller who strikes a monster gas well and whose misdeeds finally cost him his life; Lindsay Neville, an aristocratic politician whose parents' country residence is near Eleanor Craig's home and whom the heroine engaged herself to marry; and Sally Packer, a well-known type of vain girl whose thoughtlessness came near ending disastrously for herself. The book is well worth reading. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The Substitute.

Will N. Harben has written a good story

in "The Substitute." It is a type of the better fiction of the day, well constructed, romantic, tragic, yet popular. The author wastes no time, but begins his story in the first chapter. George Buckley, of humble parentage but fine innate character, falls in love with a blue-stocking of his native town. His father has committed a crime which will send him to work in the coal mines. The girl George is in love with is proud as a queen, and George fears the sentence placed on his father will separate him from the object of his affection. This love affair has a strong effect on the young man's character, but the ending is a happy one. The book is so named because the hero is adopted by an old man who desires to atone for a past sin by so educating and training George that he is a moral substitute for the old man in the eye of Providence. The scene is laid in northern Georgia, and there is much quaint humor and philosophy in this book of the kind found in "David Harum" and "Eben Holden. For instance, Mrs. Hillyer, wife of George's employer, says: "My father, who eat an "As thinkers," said Emerson, "mankind slep' with the Bible in his hand used to always keep sayin', when folks was con-tinually a-complainin', 'Don't kick agin the pricks.' An' he was right; ef you set down on a board with a tack in it the harder you set the more tack you git, an' that's so with life; it's full of tacks, an' don't you forgit it. The Lord put old Buckley in jail to keep 'im in a bunch of his kind. Oh, not You ain't a-goin' to put up with it, an right now yore face is sour enough lookin' to spile cream in the middle o' December." Harper & Brothers, New York.

School Gardening.

As 65 per cent. of our exports are products of the farm, it is almost alarming to think that so few of our children know successful business men of to-day is because of the habits of productive industry taught in early childhood in farm life. There is no kind of training that squares itself for all around development like agriculture. Farmer boys are brought up to use their hands as well as their heads. and they have quick observation and quick decision, which is of great value to them throughout their lives. "How to Make School Gardens," by H. D. Hemenway, is intended as an aid to those who wish to engage in the work of cultivating a small garden in connection with school work and as a stimulant to enlist the interest of children in the instructive features of light gardening. It tells how to make a school garden, how to fertilize the land, how to plant seed, pot plants, take cuttings, how to graft and bud and many other things calculated to interest intelligent children. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Felix.

There is too much that is disagreeable in life without "ringing in" disagreeable things simply to occupy time. Robert Hichens's new novel can have no didactic value from any standpoint whatever. Why he should use four hundred pages of small print to tell of the love affair of a young ignoramus, who is filled with "purple emotions," and fascinated by a narcomaniac, a married woman of thirty who has formed the morphine habit, is more than any intelligent reader can understand. The pathology of the mania is exposed in detail for the reader's delight, and the young man's heart, which is not a very healthy organ, and has started out to comprise in his own After he has fallen a victim to the morphine eater and learns the secret of her habit, he is properly disillusionized. The book is not worth reading. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Our Feathered Game.

The author of this work, Dwight W. Huntington, has produced a book that will delight the hearts of all who are interested in game fewl and birds and especially of hunters. "Our Feathered Game" is a very complete manual of the game birds of North America, both of land and water varieties. The author is a sportsman and the book is written principally for sportsmen, but it carries enough technical information to interest ornithologists also. Beginning with a chapter on guns and dogs and one on game clubs, parks and pre-serves, the author treats in separate chapters of the different kinds of gallinaceous birds, as pheasants, grouse, partridges; of water fowls, including wild geese and all kinds of ducks, of shore birds or waders, and of rails, reedbirds and wild pigeons. The theme and the ethics of James Lane The book is handsomely illustrated and the portraits of same birds are particularly fine. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Golden Kingdom. This is a long-winded novel of fanciful adventure written by Andrew Balfour. Henry Mortimer, who tells the story in rather stiff, semi-archaic language, seek the variety of which is shown in the number and diversity of objects that come within their knowledge and experience. The hammer of Thor, great apes, the pagan, the yellow cats, painted caves and poisone pots, great swamps and isolated islands make a hodge-podge of ingredients that do not combine well to enchain one's imagination. Then the narrative purports to have the boards of a Boer Bible during the late war. Modern geography and scientific education have done much to spoil this kind of story for adult readers, and this story is too long for juvenile fiction. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

A Book About Dogs.

All children love dogs, and they therefore take kindly to "Dogs of All Nations, in Prose and Rhyme," by Conrad G. Miller. The author is evidently himself a lover of dogs, and he has made a remarkable collection of stories about them, many of which read like true stories, while some have a flavor of fiction. Most of them are in prose, but some are in verse which might fairly be called doggerel. They were first related to interest an audience of children, and the book is primarily a juvenile, though adults who love dogs will find something in it to interest them. Its 240 pages are devoted exclusively to stories about dogs of all kinds, sorts, sizes and nationalities. It is profusely illustrated with pictures of dogs. New York: Funk & Wagnals Company.

The Overflowing Waters.

The Topeka Federation of Women's Clubs the above title and containing an account of the recent flood at Topeka. The story is told by Margaret Hill McCarter in a tion concerning the destructive and tragic event that did not reach the general public. A number of illustrations show the character of the damage done. The proceeds from the sale of the book go to the relief fund for North Topeka. The price per copy is 25 cents and mail orders should be sent to Miss Lucy D. Kingman, 635 Monroe street, Topeka, Kan.

Perverted Proverbs.

one he applies it to expounding some wellknown maxims in a vein of frony that almost turns them into ridicule. Such proverbs as "Virtue is its own reward," "Enough is as good as a feast," "A rolling stone gathers no moss," "It is never too late to mend," etc., are perverted by clever verse